

Community**Investments**Plan... a Framework for the Future

A New Comprehensive Plan for Wichita-Sedgwick County "Our priorities, our investments, our future"

- Overview of Plan Process
- 2. Community Trends & Challenges
- 3. Public Infrastructure Assets & Liabilities

Community Presentation

January 2013







Why This Initiative?

- State requires a comprehensive plan to:
 - Guide spending on public infrastructure and facilities,
 - Authorize city/county land development approvals.



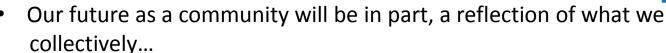
- We are shareholders in \$7 billion of combined city/county infrastructure & facility assets.
- These assets have:
 - Shaped our community's economy and quality of life,
 - Driven private investment decisions.
- Current comprehensive plan outdated new era of diminishing resources, fiscal constraint and rising costs of maintaining our public assets.
- New plan (2015-2035) will focus on maximizing return on public investment and minimizing future risks to our community.







Why Should You Care?





Have (past and current public investments)

Need

Want

Currently Spend &

Will Spend

... on public infrastructure & facilities.

- The question is ... "how much to spend" and "where best to invest" public funds in our community?
- It's about getting the best bang for our public dollar spent.
- It's about defining future expectations for our public infrastructure/facilities.







Why Should You Care?

 Future generations of our community will be affected by the public investment decisions we make today.













Integrating with Established Community Visions



Money spent on future public infrastructure and facilities should reflect relevant community visions and priorities -

- Project Downtown: The Master Plan for Wichita (2010)
- Visioneering Wichita Plan & Priorities (2009)
- WAMPO Metropolitan Transportation Plan 2035
- Wichita Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (2008)
- Priority Project 2012 (Visioneering, YP's of Wichita, WDDC)





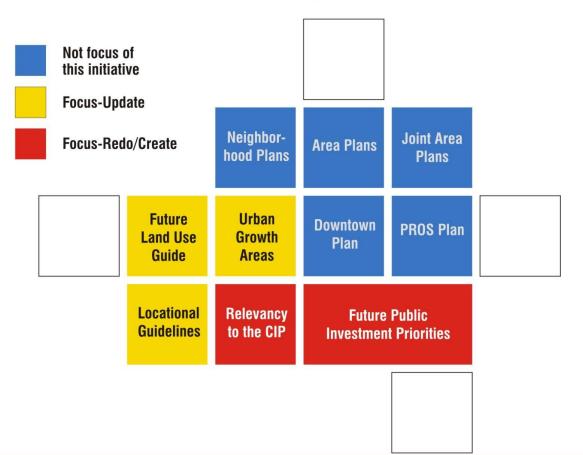


What Does Our Current Plan Consist of?

Community Investments Plan

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan







What is the Planning Process?



Plan development will take about three years:

Phase 1 Present and Future Community

Infrastructure Analysis - 2011 & 2012

Phase 2 Future Community Investments

Priority-Setting and Scenario Development - 2013

Phase 3 Draft Plan Development - 2013 & 2014

Phase 4 Finalization and Adoption of Comprehensive

Plan - 2014 & 2015

Community input will be ongoing throughout these phases.

23-member Plan Steering Committee is developing the Plan.







Ongoing Community Engagement

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Various opportunities for community involvement during the Plan development process:

- WSU community survey (late January) presentation of results in April/May.
- District Advisory Boards.
- Ongoing community-wide meetings/presentations.
- Project Website sharing plan development information and receiving feedback.
- 'MindMixer' web-based discussion forum for idea generation/sharing.
- Social media.







The WSU Survey



- Wichita State random survey of 25,000 registered voters in Wichita and Sedgwick County this month.
- Survey addresses various city programs and city/county public assets (Focused on Water, Sewer, Transportation, Community and Economic Development).
- Why survey? Provides valuable community feedback to:
 - Identify future public spending priorities,
 - Identify citizen 'willingness to pay ' (more, less or the same)
 - Define future expectations for public infrastructure/facilities,
 - Develop a new Wichita-Sedgwick County comprehensive plan.









The WSU Survey - coming the end of January



It's our community ... we need your help... spread the word!

IF YOU RECEIVE THE SURVEY, PLEASE COMPLETE IT

Your thoughts and comments are important in guiding future city/county public spending decisions.









2. Important Trends & Challenges Affecting the Future of Wichita-Sedgwick County

The future isn't what it used to be ... Yogi Berra







Trends & Challenges Ahead - fiscal/economic



- Diminishing state and federal funding.
- Growing structural imbalance (gap) between slowing city/county revenues and rising costs of maintaining our existing public assets.
- Rising fuel/energy prices significantly increase capital, operational and maintenance costs.
- Future growth/development revenues do not cover long-term cost liabilities of our public infrastructure.
- External factors will drive some future investments.
 (e.g. compliance with federal EPA requirements).
- 40,844 additional jobs projected in Sedgwick County from 2010 to 2035 annual job growth rate of 0.87% (manufacturing, retail trade and health care sectors dominant).



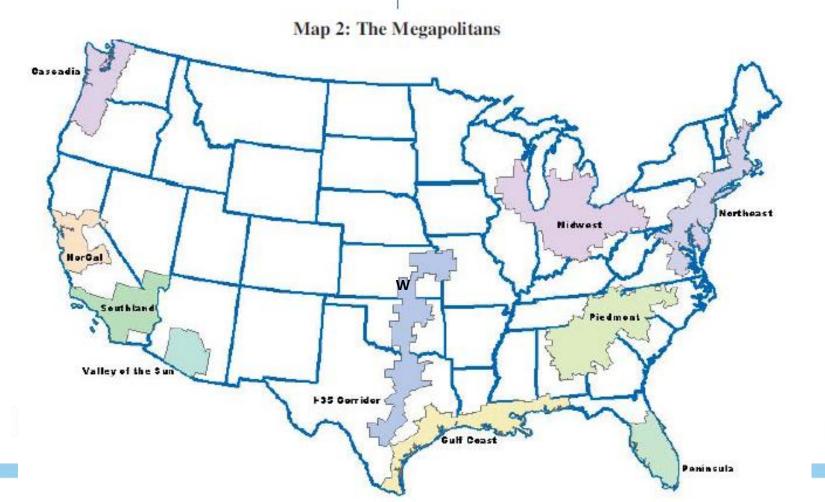




Trends & Challenges Ahead - fiscal/economic

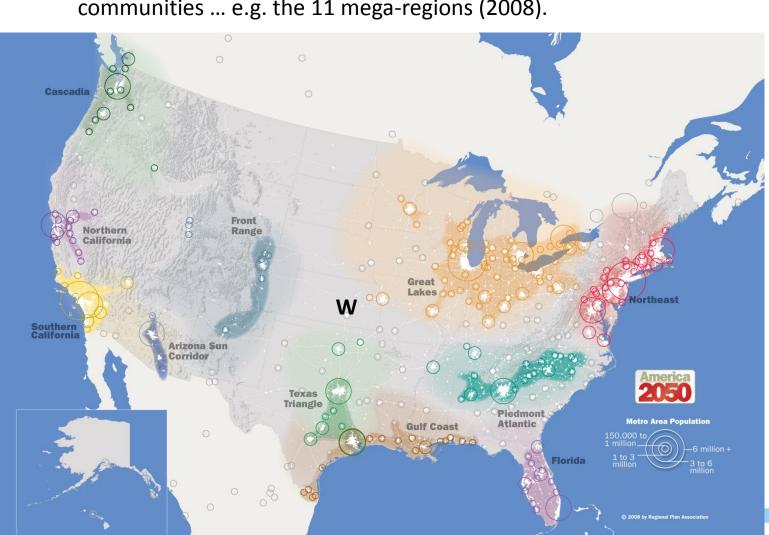
 New era of globalization and competition with other communities ... e.g. the 10 megapolitan areas (2005).





Trends & Challenges Ahead - fiscal/economic

 New era of globalization and competition with other communities ... e.g. the 11 mega-regions (2008).



11 Mega-RegionsOver next 40 years will experience:

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50% of all population growth.

66% of all economic growth

Linked by:

- Economy
- Infrastructure
- Culture
- History
- Environment



Trends & Challenges Ahead - demographics



- Our community is aging. By 2030, one in five residents will be 65 or older (40% increase).
- By 2025, half of households will be single-person households (currently 31%).
- Fewer households with children **one** in **three** Wichita households now have children.
- Roughly 20% of young adults (25-40 yrs.) leave Wichita area each year (10,000 people representing annual lost investment of \$595M).
- By 2035, county's estimated population range is 593,000 to 610,000 (current pop. 501,076).
- By 2035, Wichita's estimated population range is 444,000 to 452,000 (current pop. 384,445).









3. Wichita-Sedgwick County Infrastructure Assessment & Investment Overview







Our Current Investments - 2011

2011 Combined Wichita-Sedgwick County **Capital Asset Investment** by Functional Category (value in \$ billions) \$0.4 \$0.2 \$0.5 \$3.7 \$2.1 General (3%)

Public Safety (6%)

Transportation (54%)

Culture, Recreation, Parks (7%) Health & Environment (30%)



Combined Assets (examples):

2,500 miles of streets/roads (100 miles of unpaved streets in Wichita)

2,400 miles of water mains

2,000 miles of sewer mains

54 miles of bike paths

9 miles of bike lanes

950 bridges

460 buildings

31 fire stations



Condition of Our Assets - 2011

age and

Based upon factors of functionality, relevancy, need for repairs, age and life cycle stage:

- Almost 38% of Wichita's assets and 11% of county assets have been initially rated* as being 'fair/deficient' in terms of overall condition.
- Remaining assets were rated as being in 'good' or 'excellent' condition.

*Five-point ranking scale: Unsatisfactory, Poor, Fair/Deficient, Good, Excellent



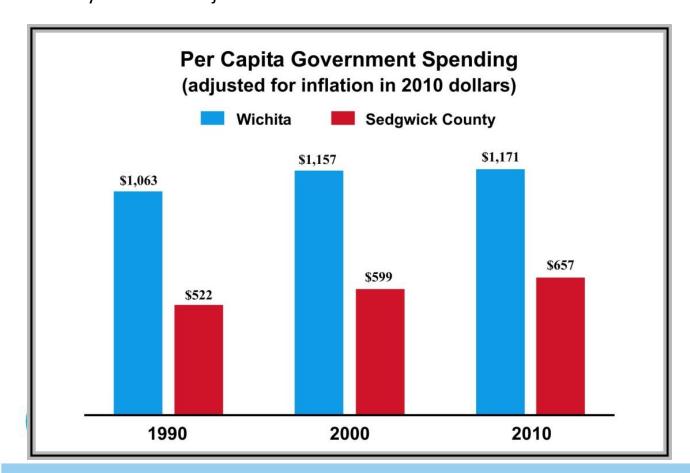




Our Expenditures

Our Spending Over Time -

Local government spending on a per capita basis has <u>increased slightly</u> over the last 30 years when adjusted for inflation in 2010 dollars.



Note: Since 1990, County has assumed public health, mental health and community-run corrections responsibilities.

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Transportation Infrastructure (\$3.7 billion) - 2011

Highways, streets, bridges, sidewalks/paths, parking facilities, transit, airport







Transportation Infrastructure - assets & liabilities

- 48% of Wichita's <u>streets</u> fall below national benchmark standards
 Wichita is implementing new measurement system to better assess street condition.
- Additional city <u>street maintenance</u> funding needs estimated at \$12M
 annually More accurate totals will be known once testing evaluations are completed.
- **29**% of Wichita's <u>bridges</u> and **6**% of county's <u>bridges</u> need rehabilitation or replacement.
- <u>State transportation funding</u> is **38% less** than state's previous 10-year transportation budget.
- Rising <u>fuel and energy costs</u> significantly increase road maintenance costs (e.g. **\$4.7M** increase in city vehicle fleet costs between 2001 and 2008).
- Metro-area costs of ozone non-attainment (if happens) estimated at \$10M annually.

Sedgwick County...

working for you



Transportation Infrastructure - assets & liabilities



- Transportation needs of an <u>aging population</u> will require alternative transportation and accessibility choices.
- By 2030, one in four drivers in the nation will be over age 65 ... drivers over age 85 will be 4 times higher than today.
- Wichita ranked **21** out of **29** comparable cities for 'ease of bicycle travel' ... current transportation system is motor vehicle-oriented .
- Wichita Transit:
 - Aging bus fleet \$21M to replace Transit's aging bus fleet.
 - Funding shortfalls no <u>dedicated</u> funding source for operations,
 maintenance and service improvements ... funding uncertain after 2013.
 - Limited ridership only 3% of population uses public transit (roughly 12,000 individual riders).









Health & Environment Infrastructure (\$2.1 billion) - 2011

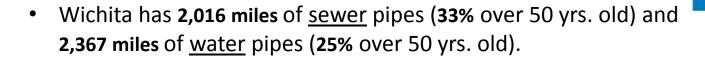
Water, sewer, stormwater, public health







Health & Environment Infrastructure - assets & liabilities





- By 2020, Wichita may need to spend up to \$150M for new wastewater treatment facilities upgrades (possible EPA mandate for biological nutrient removal).
- Funding for annual city <u>water repair/replacement</u> will double (\$2.5M to \$5.4M) for <u>sewer</u>, will increase threefold (\$1.5M to \$5.4M).
- Affordable, <u>long-term water supply</u> is vital to our economic prosperity.
 Wichita has spent \$256M on multi-phase Equus Beds Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project (project drought-sensitive ... future water supply costs/sources under evaluation).
- Over **\$200M** needed for future <u>stormwater projects</u> across jurisdictions to solve chronic stormwater/flooding problems no <u>dedicated</u> funding source.







Health & Environment Infrastructure - assets & liabilities

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- ERU rates (equivalent residential unit) fund city <u>stormwater maintenance</u> and <u>improvements</u>:
 - Residential fee rate (\$2 per month) unchanged since 2007... generates
 \$8.5M annually.
 - Rate is insufficient to raise additional \$76M to fund required projects though 2020.
- Wichita/Valley Center Floodway Control Project No <u>dedicated</u> funding sources for:
 - Maintaining project to FEMA /U.S. Corps of Engineers certification and accreditation standards (\$1.6M needed annually).
 - Future project expansions or improvements (\$60M).









Culture, Recreation & Parks Infrastructure (\$0.5 billion) - 2011

Libraries, arts/education facilities, parks, recreation facilities







Culture, Recreation & Park Infrastructure - assets & liabilities

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Our Assets (have helped create our current quality of community life).

- <u>Wichita's recreation assets</u> include 124 parks, 11 pools, 8 recreation centers, 5 golf courses, and several special use facilities (Botanica, the Great Plains Nature Center, Lawrence Dumont Stadium, Ralph Wulz Riverside Tennis Center, and Wichita Ice Center).
- Wichita education/culture assets include 10 libraries, Century II
 Convention Center, CityArts, Exploration Place, Mid-America All-Indian
 Center, Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita Art Museum, and WichitaSedgwick County Historical Museum.
- <u>County assets</u> include Lake Afton Park and Observatory, Intrust Bank Arena, National Center for Aviation Training, Sedgwick County Extension Center, Sedgwick County Park, and Sedgwick County Zoo.







Culture, Recreation & Park Infrastructure - assets & liabilities

Parks and recreation -

- Wichita's PROS Plan recommends \$8M annually for replacement/ renovation of existing park and recreation assets.
- Wichita's current annual spending for PROS Plan assets is \$2.3M no dedicated funding source.
- An additional \$19M annually is recommended to expand city's park and recreation system.

Arts, culture and education -

- No city funds for proposed:
 - Retrofit to Lawrence Dumont Stadium (\$50M).
 - Convention Center expansion (\$173M).
 - Southeast Wichita Community Resources Center (\$8.4M).









Public Safety (\$0.2 billion) - 2011

Fire, police, corrections, court facilities







Public Safety Infrastructure - assets & liabilities

- Wichita's building assets include 22 fire stations, regional fire training center, 4 police substations, bomb disposal range and city/county law enforcement training center.
- <u>County's building assets</u> include juvenile and adult correction/detention facilities, work-release centers, Public Safety Center, Sheriff's office and Sedgwick County Jail. Sedgwick County Fire District #1 building assets include 9 fire stations.
- No county funds for EMS Post replacement/construction (\$2.2M estimate).
 No city funds for two additional city fire stations (\$5.6M) and Fire Fleet
 Center (\$5.6M).
- Biggest public safety services expense is <u>ongoing staffing costs</u> not the costs of new public safety infrastructure.







Other Programs & Services - issues & challenges

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Additional WSU Survey Topics:

- Wichita Community Development Services -
 - O Services/programs targeting low-moderate income households (prescriptions for uninsured residents; summer youth camps; neighborhood clean-ups; neighborhood city halls; tax prep. services; homeless prevention and assistance/housing; emergency home repair; free paint program; housing rent assistance; home-improvement loan programs; business assistance programs).
 - Services heavily dependent upon annual federal funding (currently \$27M).
 Federal funding continues to decline.
 - Question Should city funds be used to support these services if federal funds further reduced/eliminated?







Other Programs & Services - issues & challenges

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Additional WSU Survey Topics:

- 2. Economic Development Support/Incentives -
 - Communities compete to attract/grow businesses that create jobs. Several communities in our region offer economic incentives.
 - Wichita heavily invested in mature, late-stage businesses that do not produce new jobs at historic rates.
 - City and county offer several economic development incentives:
 (TIF, IRB, CID, NRA tax rebates, tax exemption programs, façade improvement programs, Downtown development incentives).
 - No city or county <u>dedicated</u> funding source for economic development Wichita currently budgets \$1M annually to support this work.







Other Programs & Services - issues & challenges

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Additional WSU Survey Topics:

- 3. Kansas Affordable Airfares Program -
 - Initiated in 2002 to: provide lower fares, attract new businesses, keep existing jobs in Kansas, encourage increased travel/tourism, and offer more flights.

Results:

- Fares have decreased (24% overall).
- Nearly \$500M in airfare savings since 2002.

Future issues/challenges.

 Affordable airfares initiative depends on continued political and community financial support at state and local level.







Other Programs & Services - issues & challenges



Additional WSU Survey Topics:

- 4. Passenger Rail Service to Wichita
 - Wichita lost passenger rail service in 1979. Northern Flyer Alliance leading efforts to restore Wichita passenger rail service.
 - State and federal government studying passenger service plan options that include Wichita:
 - Fort Worth/Oklahoma City/Wichita/Newton \$133M cost (\$8.9M annual operating subsidy)
 - Limited state funds to match any future federal funds committed to Wichita passenger rail service.







In Summary - it's our community

- We have the responsibility to proactively *plan* for and *prioritize* our future public investments ... then *adapt* our plan to unforeseen challenges as they occur.
- The question is ... "how much to spend" and "where best to invest" public funds in our community?
- It's about defining future expectations for our public infrastructure and facilities ... the community dialogue will continue.

Questions or Comments?

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For more information, go to the project website at www.communityinvestmentsplan.org





